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spirit which is created by contact with others in the same station and with the same grievances. The great corporations like the American Paper Company, the American Tobacco Company and the United States Steel Corporation, have placed insuperable barriers in the way of labor organizations. Their great financial resources, their control of a large number of plants, their opportunities for discrimination, have enabled them to stamp out labor organizations from their industries.

Contemporary Theories of Unemployment and Unemployment Relief, Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. By Frederick C. Mills, Ph.D. New York: Columbia University, 1917.

This monograph deals with three phases of the unemployment problem in England and the United States. The first chapter reviews briefly the various remedies for unemployment which have been tried in England from the sixteenth century to the present time. This chapter also contains a short discussion of the opinions of the classical economists on unemployment and unemployment relief, which logically belongs to the second chapter. The author's treatment of the British Poor Law is too brief to give the reader a clear idea of the forces leading to the establishment of this important institution. He has apparently studied it as an isolated phenomenon having no relation to social conditions or economic theory.

In the second chapter the writer reviews the current "Orthodox" theories in regard to unemployment in England. These are lack of industrial quality, industrial fluctuations, reserves of labor and personal faults. The various remedies suggested by "orthodox theorists" are also dealt with in this chapter, namely industrial education, dovetailing of seasonal industries, carrying on special government work in dull seasons, employment exchanges from which employers should be compelled to secure their workers, farm colonies for the unemployable and unemployment insurance. This chapter is the most instructive of the whole book. It gives one a clear concept of the amount of careful thought which has been devoted to the unemployment problem in England during the last quarter of a century.

Chapters three and four are devoted to American unemploy-

ment theory and practice. The author finds that up to a few years ago very little attention was devoted to the problem of unemployment in this country, and that recent studies of unemployment in this country are merely a repetition of English thought and English experience.

Collective Bargaining in the Lithographic Industry, Columbia University, Studies in History, Economics and Public Law.
By. H. E. Hoagland, Ph.D. New York: Columbia University Press, 1917. Pp. 130.

In this monograph, which represents the results of an investigation made for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, Mr. Hoagland makes a brief survey of the history of collective bargaining in a small but highly skilled trade. The writer admits at the very outset, that the Lithographic Industry has problems peculiar to itself, which detract from the value of his study for the student of the general labor field; but he contends, and rightly so, that it is only by studying each industry intensively, that we can get a firm grasp on the principles which form the basis of the labor contract. No student nowadays attempts to generalize in regard to the labor contract, without having made an intensive study of wage bargaining in some one industry.

Collective bargaining in the lithographic industry has passed through four stages. In the first stage, labor conditions were fixed by custom, in the second by union dictation, in the third by mutual agreement, and in the fourth by the dictation of a powerful employers' association. When the union was powerful it dictated the conditions of employment. After the employers had formed a rival organization there was a compromise. When the employer's organization became conscious of its strength, it made certain demands of the union which the latter refused, with the result that there was an appeal to economic force, resulting in a complete disruption of the union.

While containing many facts of interest to the student of labor problems, the monograph does not throw any new light on the principles of the wage contract. The author admits that apprenticeship is the cornerstone of the labor problem in the litho-